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THE COUNTY PAPER.

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Edited and Published by

H. R. FRENCH

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Harlem Bridge.

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SARSAPARILLA.

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is appreciated by the American people, is gaining

popularity, and has been recommended by

physicians, and is the best and most reliable

remedy for all ailments of the blood, and

is the only one that is pure and

effective. It is the only one that is

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GEORGETOWN

FEMALE INSTITUTE.

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For the above, apply to

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REVOLUTION IN TEXAS.

For the above, apply to

G. R. HAND, Principal

July 12, 1935 to 20

Where the wild flowers grow,

And the wild flowers grow,

And the wild flowers grow,

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LILLY DALE

Two a day will do you,

And the moon's pale light,

Shine on your bill and eye,

When friends come with you,

Stand around the death bed,

Of my poor little Lily Dale.

Oh, Lily, sweet Lily, don't let me

See the wild flowers grow,

And the wild flowers grow,

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And

have said and I done a great deal and more. We both have suffered from the same death on account of our situation. Let none blame me harshly, for they cannot tell our feelings. God only knows how we have loved. I know according to the doctrine of the world we have acted wrong; but the world cannot judge correctly in matters of the heart. I have some letters that would throw some light on this subject, but I will burn them; they would injure others and I do not wish to injure any one. I should have told you long ago, but it was contrary to Susan's wish. She thought it would make unhappy, and she preferred suffering herself, rather than her father and mother should be unhappy on her account. She told me all; nothing that passed was hid from me, for she knew that I could never prove unfaithful. Our union was no common one; our very souls were united and one still, and will be so throughout eternity. We were made for each other. Had you known this you would have acted differently, but you could not know it, so do not blame yourself, for I. We parted you billy, and we ask your forgiveness on our part, and all the rest. Do not, I pray you, separate our bodies, but let my virgin bride rest in my arms, and we both will bless you and we have you in this and the spirit world. I do really and deeply and without fear for I have lived a life that I am not ashamed of, and I do with a firm hope of a better country. And again I say do not weep for me or Susan, for we are happy—more happy than mortal tongue can express. Brook and Sarah I wish them a long and happy life, and freely forgive them for what they have done to bring about marriage between my own darling wife and a man that I will not here mention.

Let this be a lesson to all in regard to marriages. Where two are united in heart and soul, let not any one try to separate, for God questions such unions. Read this to all that none may slander our memories. "Farewell, farewell, a long farewell."

J. CRANE.

TO B. KENNEDY.

DEAR DAUGHTER: Farewell, when this reaches you I shall have quitted the earth forever. I could not live any longer, my troubles were too much for me. I send you a bracelet and finger-ring—pure gold; wear them for my sake, and pardon all my seeming neglect. Tell all the children farewell. You will get a letter from Mr. Davidson explaining all, and he will send you the bracelet and ring. I have been offered fifty dollars for the pin often, but I kept it for my girl. Farewell, dear Melissa, a long farewell. I am going to the world of spirits, where I can watch over my child.

J. CRANE.

MISSISSA D. CRANE.
[Addressed on the envelope: "Miss Melissa D. Crane, Midway, Woodford county, Ky."]

There were other letters addressed to different persons, but they throw no additional light on the dark transaction, and we omit them.

From the Louisville Times.

Approaching Democratic Convention.

Although when this Convention was first proposed, we did not fully concur as to the time of its meeting, we are now convinced that there is a peculiar fitness in calling the party together for deliberation on a day so auspicious. The Democracy of Kentucky having been defeated out of the election, and not having been permitted to give at the polls the true state of public feeling in Kentucky, should assemble to make known to their brethren of other States and to the country that they were thus defeated, and to fix the stigma where it is due. But for the murderous actions of the know nothings in this city and the capital made from it on the day of the election by the party wherever the telegraph reached, the Democratic State ticket would have been carried by a majority as large as is now shown in favor of the opposition. In view then of these facts and of the dangerous tendencies of such a party, unless the moral sense of the public and of the country is roused to a realization of their tremendous workings, it is fitting that a body which had such an opportunity of knowing their baseness should speak out in terms of uncompromising condemnation against an organization so vile, and leaders so unscrupulous.

As this is the idea which first naturally suggested the propriety of the Convention, so it should command its first attention. The action of the Convention on this subject should be decided and unanimous, and should be set forth to the world in language clear, concise, and unequivocal. Nothing less will free the State from the mortifying disgrace which is now resting upon it like an incubus, and nothing would tend more to give organization and unity to the party in the whole country than such evidence that the Democracy of Kentucky—though defeated of its rightful majority—plants itself again as firmly as it did in its regular State Convention of March 15, upon the broad principles of religious liberty and equality to the oppressed foreigner, the uncompromising foe of secret political organizations, and the greatest enemy of the treacherable know-nothing party. Such a reaffirmation of their former declaration would raise from depression those who were as sanguine as to be the result of the last election. It would inspire confidence in the stability of the Democracy, and infuse new hope for the future.

But while this should command the first attention of the Convention, the occasion should not pass without an examination of questions on the part of the party as to all questions which are now likely during the next Congress to

enter into the political field of discussion. We are on the eve of stirring events, and it is proper for Kentucky, occupying such an important position as a frontier State, to take a firm stand upon the question which most vitally affects her interests. A slave State, she stands in juxtaposition to three free soil commonwealths, all progressing daily in their hostility to her institutions, and in their abrogation of the equal laws of Congress for their protection. It is proper, therefore, that we, occupying in point of frontier the most important situation of any Southern State, and knowing that we will have the cooperation of the whole South, should adopt some line of policy which, while it will protect our slave property, will at the same time secure the support of the South and the cooperation of the good and patriotic men of the North. The Louisville Journal is a similar traitor—our Southern papers uniformly ridiculous and every day the action of Southern States whenever they propose to take measures to protect their property and their lives from the depredations of Northern fanatics, but the fact is, the South has never yet taken firm enough ground upon the subject. Inaction has consisted in the passing of resolutions by Congress, and to the exercise of a little but indignation against the perpetrators of outrages. If late years, however, the boldness of abolitionists in abducting our slaves, and their utter defiance of our constitutional rights and indemnification, give just cause for alarm, and warn us to take effective measures to maintain our rights. Among the many flagrant outrages which Kentucky has suffered, stands prominent the Deaton slave case, in which not only were the rights of property annulled, but the constitutional provisions nullified and set at defiance, and that, too, by the Supreme Court of Ohio. Such a case as this, we think affords a good basis of action on the part of our State, and we deem it the duty of the Democratic party to take effective action upon the subject. The whole matter will be brought before the next Legislature, in order to exact from the State of Ohio indemnity for the loss of the slave and the expenses attending from the attempt to recover her. The whole South is looking at this time to the enactment of provisions by which their rights may be protected, and it is only necessary for us to take a firm stand on this question to turn back the tide of fanaticism at the North, and to reiterate the brave patriots who have fallen there fighting for our rights. The last Democratic Convention of Georgia passed a resolution urging upon the Legislature the enactment of a law declaring all citizens of Massachusetts, and such States as like it would nullify the fugitive slave law, outlaw and deprived of the protection of the laws. The resolution passed; but, on motion of Howell Cobb, it was recommended, and a milder one, merely recommending the Legislature to adopt such retaliatory measures as their wisdom should suggest, unanimously passed.

The approaching Convention should take some such action as this, but from the greater necessity of protection in our case, some more specific line of policy should be laid down, and in looking about us for means to check Northern fanaticism we can see none more available than a system of commercial non-intercourse with such States as refuse to recognize our rights. Such a system, carefully laid down, would effect more for us than all the newspaper philippics which can be directed against the North. Let them see that we are determined to resist their encroachments, and fanaticism will pause, while our friends at the North who recognize our constitutional rights, will be strengthened and again placed in power. The sacrifice of so much worth at the North and the triumphant march of abolitionism and nullification, is owing more to the fact that we have not by our action taken such a stand as would justify our friends at the North in standing by us. There are even in the most fanatical States North many men who, though opposed to slavery, are yet in favor of seeing our rights under the constitution maintained, and while they have been fighting for them, we have been lying in comparative apathy and inactivity. Some definite action by the Democratic party, looking to the protection of slave property in Kentucky, would be the beginning of similar action all through the South; while it would have the advantage of unmasking the rule abolitionists in our midst, who, through the influence of the press under their control, are daily diminishing the number of our slaves and betraying us into the hands of our enemies.

These are the two main subjects for deliberation on the part of the Convention; and to them, especially the last, we would direct the earnest attention of the Democrats, and, in fact, the entire State. The first will of necessity command attention, while the latter is paramount in the great interest involved. It is idle to attempt to disguise the fact that legislation is needed upon the subject of the insecurity of slave property in this State, and the total disregard of our rights exhibited by the free States—especially Ohio. It is also evident that there cannot be a better time to take the matter in hand. Our Legislature meets only biennially, and an immediate action is desirable, it could not be suggested by a more influential or fitting body than the great Democratic party. Let there be calumny, circumspecion, slanders and above all firmness; and a political revolution will be effected which will be effective which will restore confidence in our State and peace to the Union.

The population of Memphis and suburbs, according to the census just taken, is 16,000—increased of nearly 1,000 since last year.

[Published by request.]
The Last of Sam.
His Biography—His Last Will and Testament—His Epitaph.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

In my late attempt to *save the country*, by appropriating the houses and fashions of office to my own special use and benefit, I received from many unmerciful thrashings from that hard-fisted old fellow, named Democracy. He had been living (at his years) in such ease and plenty, and had grown so fat, I thought he could be easily whipped out. I tried to buy him off at first, by offering him a share of the spoils, but he would not have the whole; and when I went to argue the point with him, up in Old Virginia, he struck me an unexpected and stupefying blow on the head, which has left a bruise in my ears ever since.

I next made a hasty retreat into Tennessee, where I scraped an acquaintance with a certain Mr. Southern Sentiment, (a very influential gentleman of those parts,) and tried to enlist him in my favor, but the old fellow was very particular, and asked me for my letters of introduction;—those did not seem to suit him, and on reading one from Prof. Douglas, the *editor of the Liberator*, he called me a surveyor and an impostor, pointed me out to the Democracy again. A regular confederate in Tennessee, and an unmerciful thrashing in North Carolina, brought me to the conclusion that Mr. Southern Sentiment would not do to tie to—so doffing my old name, and my anti-Catholicism, I mounted my favorite nag, called by the patriotic name of "Americanism shall rule America," (a present, by the way, from the foreign editor of the New York Herald, and thus disguised I made my way into the State of Alabama; but falling into the company of one Joe. Clemens, (a notorious liar,) I was at once suspected. Old Democracy got after me again, tore off my disguise, and literally kicked both myself and my horse into the Gulf Mexican. Swimming ashore in Texas, I borrowed a suit of his old uniform from Sam Houston, and took the stump, swilling strongly of San Jacinto; but that evil thing Old Democracy recognized me again—denounced me as that same old fellow—kicked me down with a blow of his Baltimore platform—lashed me like a Canache Indian, and dragged me across the Rio Grande, on the Mexican side of which I now reside, in a dying condition.

Seeing that my end is approaching, I make the following distribution of my effects, and do hereby make, constitute and appoint Nat. Buchanan, of New York, Nell S. Brown, of Tennessee, and Samuel L. Auntall, of Arkansas, my sole executors: 1st. I do enjoin it as a sacred duty upon my said executors, that they have my remains removed (at their own expense) to Phillips county, Arkansas—that my said remains be deposited in a coffin manufactured out of the anti-foreign, anti-Catholic, anti-republican, and pro-militarist planks of my Philadelphia platform—that they have me buried on the 11th inst., under the speaker's stand, at the known meeting ground, one mile South of Helena, on which occasion Mrs. Patterson, the nursery, searsher, is requested to preach my funeral sermon, and Henry Wilson, the exclusively negrophilanthropic, to speak my obituary address. In consideration of the above services, to be rendered unto my remains by the said Patterson and Wilson, I bequeath to them and to their heirs forever (without reference to color) my whole stock of cant phrases, patriotic maxims, and diabolical insinuations, save and except my grand war-cry, "Hurrah for Sam," which I bequeath in fee simple to the State of Kentucky.

2nd. I bequeath unto the orators of the day, on the occasion of said meeting, my new and carefully revised edition of the U. S. Census Report, by which it appears that there are more foreign than native, more Catholic than Protestant voters in the State of Arkansas. I also give to said orators, my choice selections from Brown's Review and the Shepherd of the Valley; also, my letter from the Pope of Rome to Archbishop Hughes directing him to crush out republicanism.

3rd. All the fulsome praises heaped upon me by the London Times, and other British and Russian newspapers, together with Wilson's and Houston's and Joe. Clemens' celebrated letters, I give to Col. Gentry, of Tennessee, with the injunction that he wrap them up in Eau de Cologne, and read, mark, learn and inwardly digest them, three times a day, from this time forward, until he is elected Governor of the Volunteer State.

4th. My sentiments on the rights of the South, I give, in equal shares, to the Duchess of Sutherland and her three thousand Protestant clergymen, in New England, who are praying night and day for the downfall of slavery, and the amalgamation of the white and negro races.

5th. All the places and pensions which are to be mine as soon as the pure, patriotic and incorruptible action of corruption has enmeshed the Old Democracy, I give (without reservation) to those poor disappointed creatures who deserted their first principles, under the delusion that Democracy was a sinking ship, and must go down the moment they quitted it.

6th. My last accumulating debts, doleful and disappointing, my battered white hat, and my old clothes, I give to those short-sighted ignoramus who lost their money in betting on my success.

7th. To George D. Prentice, of Louisville, I give the towel with which he burned weak women and helpless children to death. It may light him to another victory.

8th. To the Louisville government printing, I bequeath the Arkansas know nothing press my "valuable American feeling."

9th. To the Little Rock Gazette and

Danpost, I give all my slang phrases, and dirty, ungentlemanly epithets. I do so in accordance with the scripture command, "They that have to them shall be given."

10th. To the political parsonage of Arkansas, to them and their heirs forever, I give all my religion—my choice selection of social and political strifes—my unchristian bigotry—my secret oaths, grips and passwords—and lastly, my copy of the holy scriptures, which I have *Americanized* by striking out the following anti-American verses—to wit: the 33d and 34th verses of the 19th chapter of Leviticus, the 34th, 35th, 36th and 37th verses of the 5th chapter of the gospel according to St. Matthew; the 12th verse of the 6th chapter of the General Epistle of James.

11th. My very convenient knack of changing my face and my principles, to suit local prejudices, I bequeath to Albert Pike, (of nearheart locality,) with the recommendation that, when he uses it next, he do so in a less bungling manner than heretofore.

12th. The keen accumulating instructions with which I sent Kentucky from her hitherto close connection with her Southern sisters, and the bloody language with which I have bound her to the black State of Massachusetts, I bequeath to Mr. Solon Borland, in consideration that the said Mr. B. do cut off from the national Democracy, that corrupted rascal called the Borland faction, and bind them to the heels of my party that will aid for their services.

13th. My new patent wooden nudge system of morality, I give in trust to Dursay Hica, of Phillips county, Arkansas, to be by him disposed of on the most profitable terms, and the proceeds thereof to be applied to the construction of a monument, commemorative of the instability of all ordinary expectations.

14th. To the Angel Gabriel, of Cock Lane, London, and Dr. T. M. Jacks, of Helena, and all other jackasses, I give and bequeath the following advice:—Bray out of some more popular trumpet! Sam has been weighed in the balance and found wanting.

15th. Lastly, it is my desire that the following epitaph be printed on a fragment of my Philadelphia platform, and stuck over my grave:—

AMERICAN SAM,
Born at the Five Points, New York, in the year 1853.
Died of bad company and being up of nights.

Aged eighteen months.
"Baptized in sin, to die in shame."
My life begun and ended the same."
Signed, sealed and delivered, the 1st night of September, 1855.

Witness:
KARNEY RAYNES,
A. J. HONOLANDER,
WENDAL PHILLIPS.

LOVE IN A COTTAGE
I.—THE LOVER.

Oh, can you live on cottage rolls,
And croon from the brook?
Will kisses, dear one, serve for sauce,
Or shall we miss the cook?
Will never sigh, my gentle girl,
To fetch our humble coal?
But when we're very short of cash,
Will live on, cottage rolls?

Oh, can you sup on turnip tops,
Nor sigh for higher state,
When that within our cottage walls,
May chance to be our fate?
Will never dream, thou tender one,
Of balls and drapers' shops?
Will thou a cheerful smile put on,
And sup on turnip tops?

II.—THE LADY.

Yes, I will live on cottage rolls,
With love, and joy, and cheer;
My heart will seek no other bliss,
Than thy own bride to be.
For well we know that all who breathe
8-1 with thee, my only love,
Will eat our cottage rolls.

Oh yes, I'll sup on turnip tops
And croon from the brook spring;
And from our cot to gaily scenes,
My heart will ne'er take wing.
Nor balls nor routes will tempt me then,
Nor fancy drapers' shops;
But all on love and sighs we'll live,
And smile on turnip tops.

Root Little Pigs or die.

The Kentucky Statesman, thus graphically illustrates the hungry greed for office which prevails at Frankfort since the advent of the Know Nothing Administration:

Reader, did you ever see a maternal sow with an interesting family of nine juvenile porkers and only eight officers? You have. Well, did you ever observe the perplexities of these inept grunts at meal time? Did you ever listen to the disappointed and famishing grunts and pitiful squeals of the one who came too late? Did at ever gaze upon the agonizing hink which agonized during the termination of his special column during his "disgrace at the wild hunt after office?" If "yes," you can form a faint idea of the present condition of a large number of the disappointed members of the renowned Frankfort clique. With them it is "root little pig or die," sure enough.

A HARD CASE.—Solomon Humford, of Canterbury, pleaded guilty, on Tuesday morning, to a charge of giving away a glass of spirituous liquors to a woman, who asked it for the use of a sick child. Humford refused to take payment for the liquor. A fine of fifty dollars and costs of prosecution was awarded this deal of charity, as provided for under the 10th section of the law for the suppression of intemperance, passed by the legislature.

At the Court.

At the Court.

INDIANA BAPTISTS.—The General Association of Baptists in Indiana was held last week in New Albany. Rev. Sydney Dyro preached the introductory sermon; Rev. H. Bailey was chosen President, and C. H. Hoad Secretary. The board of directors was located at Franklin.

Only one man who voted for the Maine liquor law has been returned to the legislature.

NEW GOODS!

H. RANKINS, & Co.

DRESS GOODS,

TRAVELING DRESS GOODS.

BLUE AND BLACK CLOTHES.

VESTINGS!

SHOES & BOOTS.

WILLOW WARE.

FRESH GROCERIES.

HIGH FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS.

HOSIERY, GLOVES, & C.

C. L. FREEMAN.

SHOES AND BOOTS.

HATS AND CAPS.

HENRY FALLS,

GARPET WAREHOUSE,

NO. 19 EAST FOURTH ST.,

AMERICAN Carpets,

CURTAIN GOODS, OIL CLOTHS, & C.

FRESH ARRIVAL.

GROUPS.

GROUPS.

GROUPS.

GROUPS.

GROUPS.

GROUPS.

GROUPS.

GROUPS.

GROUPS.

NEW FALL MILLINERY GOODS!!

204 Fifth St.

CINCINNATI, O.

MRS. J. A. HENDERSON,

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.

PUBLIC SALE.

TWO HUNDRED ACRES.

FRAME HOUSE.

BRICK DWELLING.

HORSE MILL.

FRUIT BEARING TREES.

1 FINE CARRIAGE.

1 YOKER OF FIRST RATE, WELL BROKE HORSE AND ANOX-CART.

Timbered Land.

NEW ENTERPRIZE!

Farmers' Exchange and Agricultural Depot.

A FARMERS' EXCHANGE.

A NEW ENTERPRIZE!

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